97-84061-24

Allied Patriotic Societies

American restriction of immigration

[New York]

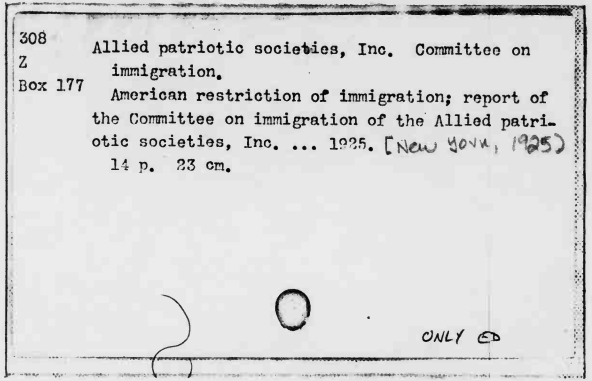
1925]

97-84061-24
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD



308
Z
Box 177

Allied patriotic societies, Inc. Committee on immigration.
American restriction of immigration; report of the Committee on immigration of the Allied patriotic societies, Inc. ... 1925. [New York, 1925]
14 p. 23 cm.

ONLY

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: *Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.*

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 11:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 4-1-97 INITIALS: PB

TRACKING # : 23231

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

...the President's Office

American Restriction of Immigration

308
Z
Box 177

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Immigration

OF THE

Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc.

55 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

1925

L

Report of Committee on Immigration of the Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., Approved at a Regular Meeting of the Societies, Held on February 4th, 1925.

The Committee on Immigration of the Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., presents to the Board of Directors, and to the representatives of the affiliated societies at their regular monthly conference on February 4th, 1925, the following report, with respect to the effects and operation of the Immigration Act of 1924, and pending legislation in relation to immigration restriction. The committee also unanimously recommends certain resolutions for submission to the various societies, to take such action thereon as they may see fit. The resolutions recommended are the following.

RESOLVED,

I. That the Immigration Act of 1924, including the provisions thereof known as the "National Origins" basis, effective in 1927, represents a sound national policy with respect to the restriction of immigration.

II. That the restriction of immigration by fixed quotas should be extended to the countries of North and South America and the West Indies, with such modifications in the case of adjoining states as may be necessary.

III. That attempts to evade the restrictions imposed by the Act of 1924, by amendments designed to enlarge the national quotas, through exemptions to one group or another among the millions of "would be" immigrants to the United States, should be firmly resisted by Congress and the President.

IV. That in order to enable our immigration authorities to enforce our right under international law, to reject or deport the nationals of foreign countries who are prohibited by our laws from entering this country or remaining here, a law should be enacted making it a condition to the entry of any alien into the United States, that he should produce and surrender either a regular passport from the country to which he owes allegiance, or a special passport from some other country expressly permitting his return, if inadmissible or deportable under our laws. Such law should also give power to the President of the United States to suspend by proclamation, immigration from any country which refuses or unreasonably obstructs the return or deportation to it of immigrants to whom it has issued its passports.

V. That Federal legislation should be passed for the registration of all aliens, with a view to discouraging illegal entry and aiding the deportation of such as have entered the country unlawfully, and also for the purpose of giving all aliens, who are legally here, proper identification for their own protection.

In support of the foregoing resolutions, the committee reports as follows:

Effect and Operation of the Immigration Act of 1924.

The Johnson-Reed Immigration Act, officially referred to as the Immigration Act of 1924, was passed by a vote of 308 to 62 in the House of Representatives and 69 to 9 in the Senate. It marks a firm step forward in the development of our new immigration policy on the general lines of the first quota act which was passed in May, 1921, and extended for two years in May, 1922. The bill was the result of prolonged consideration by Congress, not only at the last session, but in the session of 1922-3. Many of the principal features of the present law were contained in a bill introduced by Congressman Albert Johnson and favorably reported by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, as early as February, 1923.

The actual changes effected by the new Act, fall mainly under two heads, first, *administrative changes* in our immigration laws, both at home and abroad, and second, *substantive changes* affecting the amount of our annual immigration and its apportionment among its various sources. The administrative changes will first be considered.

One of the most important changes is the arrangement designed to prevent the arrival of immigrants in excess of the quotas. Under the first quota law it frequently happened that large numbers so arrived, often without fault on the part of the immigrants themselves. These excess quota immigrants were sometimes deported, but more often admitted by Act of Congress, greatly in derogation of the dignity of the law. The new law corrects this situation by providing an effectual system of quota control. Documents designated as "immigration visas" are issued during each fiscal year by our consuls in each country in a number not exceeding the quota of that country, and the visas issued in any month may not exceed ten per cent of the annual quotas. These visas are delivered to immigrants abroad by our consuls, after the immigrants have complied with certain conditions prescribed by the law, and no immigrant can legally enter the United States without producing such a certificate.

The next administrative change representing a radical departure from previous law, is that which requires each immigrant before obtaining his visa certificate, to present prima facie evidence to a consul showing that he is admissible to the United States under our laws, and giving the power to the consul to refuse the immigration visa, if on the evidence submitted it appears that the immigrant is not entitled to admission. The evidence which the immigrant is required to produce includes certain important documents, such as birth certificate and penal record. In addition the law requires the immigrant's statement that he does not belong to any of the various classes of persons excluded by our laws.

The granting of the visa certificate involves, therefore, a preliminary

inspection of the immigrant before he departs for the United States. This requirement has the effect of greatly reducing the number of immigrants arriving in the United States who are not admissible. Whether a more complete inspection abroad of immigrants in the countries of their domicile, or at the ports of departure, is feasible, is yet to be demonstrated. In the development of any such plan, care must be taken not to conflict with treaty provisions limiting the jurisdiction of our consulates, and in any event in the opinion of your committee, final inspection at the point of entry into the United States must be retained. This will be necessary, not only to guard against the danger of fraud and maladministration in distant parts of the world, but also to cover cases of inadmissibility which develop or first appear between the time of inspection abroad and the arrival of the immigrant in the United States.

While the Act of 1924 has been in effect for only a short time, it is already apparent, both from official statistics and from statements of immigration officials, that it has beneficial results. By the rejection at the consulates of the obviously inadmissible immigrants and by the cutting out of the excess quota immigrants, the deportation of such immigrants and the hardships incidental thereto, have been eliminated.

Another improvement is noticeable in the more thorough medical examination of steerage immigrants, made possible through the great reduction in the numbers arriving at our principal ports of entry. Formerly at Ellis Island the pressure of numbers alone, during certain seasons, made a thorough medical inspection almost impossible. While the inspection is now much more thorough, so far as steerage passengers are concerned, immigration officials admit that the medical examination of cabin passengers, now conducted on board the vessels, is still far from satisfactory.

As to the character of immigrants arriving, the impression seems to prevail that the quality has generally improved since the new law has gone into effect. The following testimony on this point appears in a recent article written by the Hon. Henry H. Curran, Commissioner at the Port of New York, where the greater part of the quota immigration still arrives:

> *"As an affirmative performance the Immigration Act of* 1924 *has already done great good to our country, and it gives promise of doing more. The immigrants who come to us are now fewer and better. Arriving at a rate of a thousand a day, their quality—at least thus far—is as much finer than that of the old immigration as their quantity is smaller. At Ellis Island this is a thing that we see with our own eyes, a thing that we know. We hope it will continue."*

A very striking and beneficial effect of the new law is the greatly reduced immigration to those parts of the country where the percentage of foreign born has been the highest, and where the congestion of foreign born in our largest cities has been most extreme. This reduction has been

coincident with a larger emigration from the same centers. These facts appear on comparison of the statistics for the whole of the last fiscal year with reference to immigration and emigration by states, with the corresponding figures for the six months' period after July 1, 1924, during which the new law has been in effect. Striking examples are found in the figures for two states, New York and Illinois, containing the cities of New York and Chicago, with their large foreign populations:

	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1924	*July to December, inclusive,* 1924.	*Fiscal year ending June* 30, 1924.	*July to December inclusive,* 1924.
New York	166,749	33,429	28,983	24,538
Illinois	46,254	9,746	3,977	3,169

Turning now to the second class of changes brought about by the new law, namely, substantive changes affecting the amount and sources of our immigration—changes of the very greatest importance to the country—your committee reports as follows:

(*a*) Changes in the Quota Base.

The Act changes the quota basis for European and certain other quota countries. During a period of three years, that is to say, until July 1, 1927, it fixes these quotas at 2% of the foreign born of each country here in 1890, instead of at 3% of such foreign born here in 1910 as in the previous law. This change has the effect of reducing the total quota immigration from quota countries from 357,803 to 164,667 per annum. After July 1, 1927, the law provides that there shall go into effect, without limit as to duration, the so-called "national origins" basis, whereby "The annual quota of any nationality . . . . shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin (ascertained as hereinafter provided in this section) bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920." The Act, therefore, expressly states, that the quota basis last described is the real and ultimate quota basis, the 1890 census being taken merely as a temporary basis until the estimates fixing the national origins quotas can be made. The second basis automatically succeeds the first upon proclamation by the President on or before April 1st, 1927.

Several groups which are opposed to numerical restrictions on immigration, and particularly to the restrictions embodied in the Act of 1924, have issued misleading statements tending to make it appear, first, that the present Act is based solely on the 1890 census, and, second, that the Act expires at the end of three years from its passage. In other words, it is made to appear that the date July 1st, 1927, marks the end of the term covered by the Act, when, in fact, that is only the date when one quota basis takes the place of another quota basis. Much oratorical energy is being expended at the present time, insincerely we believe, in attacking the

temporary 1890 quota basis, when it is known that the real question is whether the permanent basis enacted in the present law for measuring the quotas, namely, the national origin basis, is sound and fair.

With reference to a long used official classification of our immigration into that from Northern and Western Europe, and that from Southern and Eastern Europe, the effect of the national origins quota basis, as compared with the 1890 census basis, will be much the same as regards the proportion of immigration allotted to each region. On each basis the immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe will be about 16% of the total immigration from Europe, and that from Northern and Western Europe about 84%. On the national origins basis, however, certain countries within each group will have their quotas changed up or down, so as to conform more closely, than is the case with the 1890 census basis, to the representation in our present population of each stock derived from a given national origin.

In the notable speech of Senator David A. Reed, of April 3rd, 1924, census and immigration figures, and estimates based thereon, were referred to as showing how the national origins basis works out, when compared with the 1890 census basis. Among the data relied on, were the figures given in a monograph issued by the Census Bureau in 1922, stating that the numerical equivalent of the descendants of the white population here in 1790, is today 47,000,000, or one-half of the total white population enumerated in the census of 1920. This demonstrates what an important factor in the present racial make-up of our population is that of time. The longer a given racial group in the country has been here, the more opportunity it has had to multiply through the process of natural increase. This multiplication accounts for the fact that in spite of the enormous immigration of very recent years, the descendants of the colonists, and of the earlier immigrants far outnumber the newer immigrants and their descendants.

It is a noteworthy fact that some of those who opposed the passage of the new Act, now admit that the charges of racial discrimination which they made against the 1890 census basis, do not apply to the national origins basis. But as already pointed out, there is no great difference in the main results of the two systems, although in detail the permanent or national origins basis conforms still more closely to the principle of proportional representation.

Under the first quota law which expired on June 30, 1924, the quotas did not conform to this principle. Under its provisions, nations which had contributed only 15% to our white population were allowed approximately 50% of the immigration. This had the effect of giving inadequate racial representation to those very elements in our population which principally settled the country and established our American civilization. The new law removes this discrimination against these basic stocks, and gives

them their proper representation in our immigration. It is axiomatic that forms of government and modes of life in any society are largely the result of long evolution in which the deep lying racial character of the people is the dominant factor. Our institutions were founded by certain closely affiliated races. To permit such racial changes, as would threaten a radical transformation in the racial base of the nation, would be to endanger the continued existence of our national institutions. The policy of the new Act is well calculated to preserve our civilization and in the words of President Coolidge, to keep America American.

While Congress in enacting the national origins basis for regulating our European immigration, took steps to secure our racial stability, it also applied to all European groups in our present population, the principle of proportional representation. It refused to apply this principle, however, to unassimilable immigration. In this we believe Congress acted wisely. Moreover, if at any time it shall appear that it will hurt the country to admit immigration of *any* particular kind, it will be our right and duty to keep it out, irrespective of all other considerations. One of the cases where the test of assimilability has already been applied is that of the practical exclusion by our immigration laws of the yellow and brown races of Asia and other parts of the world. The primary reason for this is, of course, eugenic, and is based upon the almost unanimous conclusion of anthropologists and biologists that the interbreeding of races representing biological differences so great as those usually existing between races of different color, is harmful in its results.

(*b*) Exclusion of Immigrants Not Eligible to United States Citizenship.

We come now logically to the second substantive change effected by the Immigration Act of 1924, namely, the clause which excludes as permanent immigrants, all persons not eligible to citizenship. This has the effect under our naturalization laws of excluding all the Asiatic races, which races, except for the Japanese, had been practically excluded by the Barred Zone Act of 1917, and the Chinese Exclusion Acts. The exclusion of the Japanese still meets with criticism. It cannot be denied, however, that the Gentlemen's Agreement was designed to have results substantially the same as those of the clause of the present Act now under discussion. Nor can there be any doubt whatever that an overwhelming majority of the population in the far western states has favored the policy of preventing any appreciable increase in the Japanese or Chinese population in that area. While, during the time that the Gentlemen's Agreement was in force, the *immigration* of Japanese did not greatly increase, the practice of bringing in the "picture brides" and later the "kankodan brides" resulted in a large increase in the Japanese *population* on the Pacific Coast, the very result

which the Gentlemen's Agreement was supposed to prevent. The agreement, therefore, had proved a failure.

The reasons underlying the wellnigh universal attitude of United States citizens on the Pacific Coast toward Japanese immigration, were not only racial but economic. From the racial point of view, what was feared was that the continued increase of the Japanese in areas occupied by the whites, would eventually result in the elimination of the whites. From the economic point of view, what was objected to was the successful competition of Japanese agricultural labor with native American labor of the same kind. It was found by actual experience that wherever the Japanese competed with the native Americans, in the cultivation of the various products of the soil, the Japanese by their cheaper standards of living, and also by the employment of their women folk at hard labor in the fields, could and did drive out the Americans engaged in these pursuits.

The compromise suggested by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, by which substantially the same results, with respect to Japanese immigration, were to be obtained by diplomatic negotiation, failed of acceptance by Congress. The compromise failed because of the feeling of Congress that its own control over the restriction of immigration should not be surrendered to the treaty making or executive powers of the Government. There can be little doubt that the conversion of the extra-legal Gentlemen's Agreement into a formal treaty between the United States and Japan, would have set a precedent dangerous to the maintenance of Congressional control. Inasmuch as the regulation of immigration vitally affects the people of the United States themselves, there is much to be said in favor of their retaining the closest possible control over the subject, through their elected representatives in both Houses of Congress.

There is also probably some justification for the feeling, which undoubtedly prevails in Congress, that the handling of this matter by the State Department might be too much influenced by the diplomatic point of view, which has a tendency to take into consideration the interests of foreign powers as well as purely American interests. While there may be no valid objection to this method of approach on subjects which are properly considered as international, there is a strong objection when a subject is, like immigration, a matter of domestic jurisdiction. If a nation has not the right to regulate and limit immigration, the way is open to conquest by peaceful penetration, a conquest just as complete as that effected by the armed migration of the Mongols, and other militant racial invasions of the past.

With regard to that part of the Act which affects the Japanese, the fact should not be overlooked that by express reference, the Act incorporates the Trade Treaty between the United States and Japan, negotiated in 1911, by which broad privileges are conferred on Japanese merchants,

with respect to entering and residing in the United States for purposes of trade and commerce. The Act also extends to the Japanese the exemptions granted to nationals of other countries, who enter the country temporarily for business or pleasure, or as students in our educational institutions, ministers, professors, etc. It is quite possible that in view of these provisions, the actual annual entry of Japanese into the United States will be as large under the new Act as it has been in the recent past.

There has been opposition to the Act on the part of missionary organizations in the United States. It is, to say the least, doubtful whether the well intended efforts from this quarter to bring about the repeal or modification of the law, are defensible from a moral point of view. As the subject of national eugenics comes more and more to the fore, and is given earnest study and thought, the moral wrong done by facilitating miscegenation through the juxtaposition of widely divergent races in the same territory, has become increasingly apparent. The time has certainly arrived when it is generally recognized that a crime against a law of nature is also a crime against the divine law.

We believe that the time will soon come when Japan will recognize that the decision of Congress was for the welfare of both countries. Certainly the charge that Congress was actuated by race prejudice was unjust. The American people hold the Japanese people and nation in high regard. The recent legislation was not prompted by any feeling of race superiority, but by the conviction that two dissimilar races, each highly developed on its own racial and cultural lines, cannot be amalgamated.

(c) Effect of the Act on the Immigration from Non-Quota Countries.

Under this third heading, relating to the substantive restriction of immigration, the effect of a very important provision of the law, which has largely escaped public attention, must be considered. This is the provision which, while still imposing no quotas on the countries of North and South America, prevents the entry of any immigrant aliens from these countries who are not natives thereof, unless they come in under the respective quotas of their countries of birth. For example, persons born in England, Germany, or Italy now living in Canada, cannot come into the United States as immigrants, except under the quotas of England, Germany, or Italy, respectively. In the last fiscal year, the total immigration from the non-quota countries of the Western Hemisphere, reached the huge figure of 318,000 in round numbers, of which about 200,000 entered from Canada, 89,000 from Mexico, and 17,000 from the West Indies. A large part of this immigration was, in fact, European immigration, which sought to evade the quota restrictions imposed on European countries, through entry from countries on which there was no quota restriction. This is clearly brought out by analysis of the immigration from Canada

in the Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, for the year ending June 30th, 1924.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the present Act, through the change already mentioned, has already had the effect of greatly reducing immigration from the countries on our northern and southern borders. It seems probable that when the final figures for the current year are available, it will appear that the Canadian, Mexican and West Indian immigration has been more than cut in half by this simple restriction to native-born immigration.

The figures for the first six months since the law went into effect, show that the total immigration from non-quota countries of the Western Hemisphere during that period. was 77,645, while the total immigration from all sources for the period was 147,737. At this rate, the immigration for the whole year, from the Western Hemisphere, would be 155,290, and the total immigration from all sources for the year would be 295,474. There is little doubt, however, that the total immigration for the year will considerably exceed 300,000, for the reason that during the first few months after the Act was in effect, the quotas of many countries were not filled up, owing to the new machinery not being in good running order. During the last two months of the fiscal year, i.e., May and June, the total annual quotas from these countries will undoubtedly be filled up as permitted by the law.

At present immigration from Mexico is running only about 3,000 per month, which would be 36,000 for the year. It is felt that this immigration is, to a large extent, undesirable, first, because, owing to the low standards of living of the average Mexican laborer, his competition is injurious to American labor; and second, because generally speaking, Mexican laborers who enter the country are of Indian race, and their introduction necessarily adds to the already great problem of preserving the purity of the white race in this country, particularly in the southern part thereof. While with respect to Canadian immigration, the racial objection does not obtain, there are other reasons why it may be necessary to curtail it. From the point of view of protecting American labor and the living standards of American workmen from the effects of the introduction of foreign labor of generally lower living standards, it will probably also be necessary to put a numerical limitation on Canadian immigration. For the first six months of the current fiscal year it amounted to 62,024, or at the rate of 124,048 for the year.

With respect to the immigration from the West Indies, the objections are both racial and economic. In the last few years a considerable European immigration, excluded by the quotas, has sought to get in through this side door. While the present Act has stopped this, it still freely admits native-born immigration from the West Indies, except in the case of the British islands which fall under the British quotas. Immigra-

tion from the large islands of Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, is still without numerical restriction. The great bulk of this immigration is of African race, and the same reasons which make it inadvisable to add to our Asiatic population, apply to this colored immigration. The 10,000,000 people of African race now in the United States, are entitled not only to all the rights conferred upon them by the Constitution, but to every aid in their development. It will not help, however, in the solution of our already great race problems, either from the point of view of the white or the negro, to add to the very large colored population which we already have, by importations from foreign sources. It is a startling fact, which can be verified by a glance at the recent reports of our Commissioners of Immigration, that since 1899 we have allowed to enter into the United States, as immigrants, upwards of 135,000 persons of African race. About three-fourths of this number have come from the West Indies.

There is little likelihood of any legislation at the present session of Congress, placing numerical restrictions upon the non-quota countries. It is probably wise to postpone such legislation, until the exact effect of the present Act upon the non-quota immigration can be known at the end of the fiscal year. There can be little doubt, however, of the necessity of action on the subject at the next session of Congress. Your committee believes that the figures for the first six months of the current fiscal year are sufficient to demonstrate that it will be necessary to have quota restrictions *of some kind* on the countries of the Western Hemisphere, a point which is covered by the second Resolution recommended for adoption by the affiliated societies. As for the other proposed Resolutions pre-fixed hereto, the reasons for Number I are contained in the foregoing report. With regard to proposed Resolution No. III, a brief explanation is necessary. During the present session of Congress, a large number of bills have been introduced to allow the admission of various classes or groups of immigrants not permitted by the new law. The cumulative effect of passing these various amendments, would be practically to nullify the Act. Some of these bills relate to the admission of various classes of relatives of immigrants already here, a subject which was fully thrashed out in the Immigration Committees of both houses of Congress, as well as in the debates on the floor, before the present Act was passed. Certain concessions were finally embodied in the present Act, exempting certain relatives and other classes of immigrants from the quotas, with a view to eliminating hardships to such an extent as was compatible with the amount of restriction felt to be necessary.

As to proposed Resolution No. IV, the reasons prompting your committee to recommend it, are briefly as follows: In recent hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in the House of Representatives, testimony was given from which it clearly appears that certain foreign countries are unreasonably preventing the return or deportation

of their nationals who are inadmissible under our laws. This obstruction usually takes the form of the objection that there is nothing to prove that the individual to be returned or deported, was a national of the country to which he is to be returned or deported, one reason for this being the growing practice of immigrants to destroy their passports before they arrive in the United States. Another difficulty has arisen from the practice of certain countries of granting passports in terms which expressly exclude liability to accept the return of the immigrant. There is evidence also that one government has been obstructing deportation by purely dilatory tactics, compelling every case to be referred by its consuls here to the home office in Europe for consideration, before any action is taken.

There is at present pending in Congress a bill codifying and amending the various provisions of the law relating to the deportation of aliens, and this bill constitutes a great improvement over the existing law. It is believed, however, that it should be strengthened by granting power to the President or to the Secretary of Labor, to serve notice upon foreign governments to respect our reasonable rights in the matter of deportation, or forfeit their privileges with respect to the immigration of their nationals to the United States.

The last resolution recommended is that in favor of the registration of all aliens in the United States. This is strongly advocated by the Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in his annual report. The New York Chamber of Commerce and other important bodies, have taken the same stand. While the registration of aliens would in many ways, inure to their benefit, particularly in affording a means of identification and proof of legal status to the great majority who have entered the country lawfully, the main reason for registration is the protection of the United States against those who are here unlawfully. That illegal entry has taken place on an enormous scale in recent years, is a matter of common knowledge, and is moreover officially testified to, not only by the Secretary of Labor himself, but by Commissioner General Husband, and many other officials having to do with immigration. In the nature of things, there can be no statistics as to the nmber of illegal entries. Official estimates have ranged from 50,000 to 300,000 per annum. Under a liberal appropriation granted by the last Congress, an effective border patrol to check this evil is being built up. However, the smuggling of the immigrants is likely to continue on a large scale over our far-reaching borders. There is also a large illegal immigration at our ports through the clandestine entry of stowaways, and persons disguised as seamen. The knowledge on the part of the alien that sooner or later he will be required to register, and thus disclose the illegality of his entry, would be the strongest possible deterrent. Alien registration would facilitate the deportation of such persons, and also of those aliens who are deportable under our laws as being criminals, anarchists, insane, or suffering from dangerous communicable diseases.

This would remove a constant public burden, and a danger to the population at large.

Incidentally registration of aliens would be a very useful check on the 70,000 or more persons who annually enter the country outside of the quotas, stating that they come on a temporary visit for business or pleasure only. It has been found that a considerable proportion of these persons take this method of entering the country, as a means of evading the quota restrictions, and with the intention of remaining here permanently, contrary to law. Without registration these persons readily lose themselves in our vast population, and are practically beyond the reach of our immigration authorities. In France, every alien who enters the country to remain longer than two weeks, must register, and this includes bona fide business men and tourists. In Great Britain a similar law is in force. In registering aliens in the United States, we should merely be doing what the most liberal nations of Europe have found to be necessary for their protection.

In conclusion, this committee is of the belief that the Immigration Act of 1924 is a measure of supreme value to the country, and that the policy therein formulated should be retained. This policy, we believe, is essential to the preservation of our American institutions.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION,
ALLIED PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES, INC.

BELL GURNEE,
DAISY ALLEN STORY,
HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD,
G. R. TUSKA,
HUGH WHITE ADAMS,
ALEXANDER L. WARD,
DWIGHT BRAMAN, *Ex-Officio*,
FRANCIS H. KINNICUTT, *Chairman*.

Annual Immigration to the United States since the war.

(Not Including Illegal Entries)

Year ending.	*Immigration.*	
June 30, 1920....	430,001	
" " 1921....	805,228	
" " 1922....	309,556	Under first quota law
" " 1923....	522,919	" " " "
" " 1924....	706,896	" " " "
6 months ending Dec. 31, 1924....	147,737	" new quota law

23231

END OF
TITLE